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S3	315	S S1(20N)S2
S4	919846	S (CLEAN? OR FILTER? OR ANALYSIS? ? OR ANALYZIS? ?)(5N)(DATA OR RECORD? ? OR DATUM OR FILE? ?)
S5	25	S S3(20N)S4
S6	52518	S S1(5N)(PREPEND??? OR PRE()PEND??? OR APPEND??? OR CLEAN??? OR DISTRIBUT??? OR GENERAT???)
S7	0	S S6(20N)S5
S8	44	S S3 AND S4
S9	0	S S6 AND S8
S10	21	RD S5 (unique items)
S11	13	S S10 AND PY=1963:2003
S12	13	RD (unique items)
S13	13	RD (unique items)

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Subject summary

? t /5,k/all

13/5,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 35) [Links](#)

Dissertation Abs Online

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01892783 ORDER NO: AADAA-INQ68588

Justifying the refusal of breast cancer therapy

Author: Keenan, Louanne Patricia

Degree: Ph.D.

Year: 2002

Corporate Source/Institution: University of Alberta (Canada) (0351)

Adviser: Nancy Gibson

Source: Volume 6305B of Dissertations Abstracts International.

PAGE 2342 . 250 PAGES

Descriptors: HEALTH SCIENCES, PUBLIC HEALTH ; HEALTH SCIENCES, ONCOLOGY ; HEALTH SCIENCES, HEALTH CARE MANAGEMENT ; HEALTH SCIENCES, REHABILITATION AND THERAPY

Descriptor Codes: 0573; 0992; 0769; 0382

ISBN: 0-612-68588-8

The process of making treatment decisions by women confronting breast cancer (also referred to as breast carcinoma), reflects their pre-established preferences for traditional biomedical therapies and/or alternative interventions, and their expectation for successful treatment and a long disease-free life. The objectives of this study were (1) to identify the internal and external issues inherent in the decision making process experienced by women who modified or refused prescribed breast cancer therapies, and (2) to describe the context within which the process occurred.

The grounded theory qualitative method was used to study the decision making process. During open-ended, semi-structured interviews, the women were encouraged to describe their decision making experiences. Seventeen women who had refused adjuvant breast cancer therapies for stages I–III breast cancers, were selected from community contacts and referrals from health care providers. Theoretical sampling was used for the purpose of theory development. Only subjects who had completed breast surgery (mastectomy or lumpectomy) were included, since stage of disease and treatment plans are determined by surgical and pathological findings. Participants ranged in age from 37 to 70 years, with the mean age of 52 years. Interviews took place either in the women's homes or at their offices after work hours and lasted between 1 to 3 hours.

Audiotapes of the interviews were transcribed, and the resulting narrative material was sorted and coded according to the constant comparison method. Each transcript was read and coded several times until a category could be named and described with confidence. Then the data were entered into the NUD*IST 4 software for additional line by line coding and definitive qualitative **data analysis**. The women formulated their decisions according to their pre-established **preferences** for traditional medical therapies and/ or alternative interventions. Four **indicators** accounted for variations in decision behavior: (1) modification (choosing some but not all of the prescribed therapies), (2) persuasion (agreeing to some but not all medical and complementary treatments), (3) conviction (opting for only alternative interventions), and (4) omission (declining all further treatment). The justification process was reviewed within an ecological framework to demonstrate the intricate details involved in making healthcare decisions.

Year: 2002

...into the NUD*IST 4 software for additional line by line coding and definitive qualitative **data analysis**. The women formulated their decisions according to their pre-established **preferences** for traditional medical therapies and/or alternative interventions. Four **indicators** accounted for variations in decision behavior: (1) modification (choosing some but not all of...

13/5,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 35) [Links](#)

Dissertation Abs Online

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01446286 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9539805

BEYOND ST. PHILIP'S: A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE SUSTAINED EFFECTS OF SCHOOL EXPERIENCES AS PERCEIVED BY FORMER STUDENTS AND THEIR PARENTS (DALLAS, TEXAS)

Author: FLOWERS, TERRY JAMES

Degree: ED.D.

Year: 1995

Corporate Source/Institution: COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY TEACHERS COLLEGE (0055)

Sponsor: ANN LIEBERMAN

Source: Volume 5607A of Dissertations Abstracts International.

PAGE 2554 . 187 PAGES

Descriptors: EDUCATION, EARLY CHILDHOOD ; EDUCATION, ELEMENTARY

Descriptor Codes: 0518; 0524

The purposes of this study were to examine the sustained effects of student enrollment in a small inner-city private school and to determine which school practices former students and parents perceived to be most effective. This study examined the school's effectiveness in achieving its goals, which include emphasis on self esteem, parental involvement, moral development and a challenging academic program.

Participants in this study included 40 graduates of the predominantly African-American school and their parents. Faculty members participated in focus sessions to assist in identifying the central priorities promoted by the school, which

provides for children from 3 years old to fourth grade.

The method of data gathering included a questionnaire for the 40 graduates and their parents. Responses from the questionnaires were used to randomly select 10 students and their parents for interviews. The study also included a comparison of grade averages from a random selection of 40 public school students who matched the grade, sex, residential area and parent marital status of the St. Philip's sample.

The data suggest the graduates of the St. Philip's School, Dallas, Texas, fared well in the schools they attended after leaving St. Philip's. Both students and parents **attributed** their success to having attended St. Philip's. The **analysis** of the **data** clearly suggests minimal **indicators** of dropout **or** delinquency patterns. The sample responses indicated high student levels of self esteem, cultural awareness and academic motivation. The data indicate that reading, math, spelling and African-American studies were perceived as the subjects which attributed most to students' academic success. The study examined the transition patterns of the students into other schools. The data indicate the students (one-third) experienced difficulty transitioning into schools beyond St. Philip's.

This study presents possibilities for researchers examining the effects of early academic emphasis, cultural awareness, moral development and parental involvement in schools. From the study, educators can learn about the school practices and experiences which may have the greatest sustained impact on students and can plan accordingly.

Year: 1995

...well in the schools they attended after leaving St. Philip's. Both students and parents **attributed** their success to having attended St. Philip's. The **analysis** of the **data** clearly suggests minimal **indicators** of dropout **or** delinquency patterns. The sample responses indicated high student levels of self esteem, cultural awareness and...

13/5,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 35) [Links](#)

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01256277 ORDER NO: AADNN-69179

USE OF GEODETIC METHODS IN DETECTING TERRAIN MOVEMENTS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM

Author: EL-MAGHRABY, MOHAMED FATHY HASSAN

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1991

Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO (CANADA) (0779)

Source: Volume 5308B of Dissertations Abstracts International.

PAGE 3989 . 251 PAGES

Descriptors: GEODESY; GEOTECHNOLOGY; REMOTE SENSING

Descriptor Codes: 0370; 0428; 0799

ISBN: 0-315-69179-4

Subsurface movements are monitored using geotechnical instruments. The geodetic-terrestrial methods are suitable for detecting surface deformations; but they are limited by the requirements of stations' inter-visibility and favourable weather conditions. The Global Positioning System (GPS) is not so restricted.

There are several types of GPS receivers. The associated software estimates the baseline components and provides a number of quality parameters. However, the literature on the application of GPS to terrain movement studies does not provide guidance regarding the appropriate length of an observing session and it lacks a procedure to evaluate the anticipated error of each estimate. These issues are investigated experimentally for lines up to 500 m and observing sessions up to 60 minutes. The data were collected in 1989 under favourable and unfavourable conditions with Trimble receivers and processed using the Trimvec software in full sessions as well as 15-minute sub-sessions.

The analysis shows that the estimates derived from bias-fixed-at-integer solutions are the only reliable estimates. Ninety six per cent of all such estimates of L1 carrier frequency data from 15-minute observations have baseline length errors less than 5 cm and height difference errors less than 10 cm. The corresponding numbers for estimates from full sessions are 2 cm and 5 cm.

Further **analysis** of the **data** shows that the individual quality **parameters** are **not** reliable **identifiers** of accuracy. Combined in linear discriminant functions these parameters are shown to provide a powerful means of classifying individual estimates. The effectiveness of this approach is demonstrated by verifying the discriminant-function classification of baseline length and height difference from 15-minute observations at the 2 cm and 5 cm accuracy level, respectively; and the height difference for 40 to 60-minute session at the 2 cm level.

It is concluded that terrain movements of 20-50 mm over a distance of up to 500 m can be detected if the terminals of the baseline are occupied repeatedly for 40 to 60-minutes. Movements greater than 50 mm can be detected by repeated 15-minute observations. Smaller movements are more reliably monitored with geodetic-terrestrial methods.

Year: 1991

...The corresponding numbers for estimates from full sessions are 2 cm and 5 cm.

Further **analysis** of the **data** shows that the individual quality **parameters** are **not** reliable **identifiers** of accuracy. Combined in linear discriminant functions these parameters are shown to provide a powerful...

13/5,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 35) [Links](#)

Dissertation Abs Online

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1074140 ORDER NO: AAD89-10908

TEACHERS' AND PARENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE BEHAVIORAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THIRD-GRADE GIFTED STUDENTS IN KUWAIT

Author: NAZAR, FATIMA A.

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1988

Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI (0125)

SUPERVISOR: ARLENE BRETT

Source: Volume 5006A of Dissertations Abstracts International.

PAGE 1555 . 185 PAGES

Descriptors: EDUCATION, EARLY CHILDHOOD

Descriptor Codes: 0518

The purpose of this descriptive survey research study was to describe the gifted third grade students in Kuwait on the basis of their behavioral characteristics as reported by their parents and teachers. From the pool of 2,930 gifted third graders, 300 students (150 boys and 150 girls) were randomly selected. Their mothers (n = 300) and their teachers (n = 142) also participated in the study. Two instruments were used in the study: Raven's Standard Progressive Matrices (SPM) was used to measure the intellectual abilities of the students; and the Scale of Rating Behavioral Characteristics of Superior Students (SRBCSS) was used to assess the behavioral characteristics of gifted children. The students' scores on the SPM indicated that the majority of third grade gifted students (58.3%) had SPM percentile rank scores from 75 to 90, followed by 32.7% who had SPM percentile rank scores between 90 and 95; and only 9.0% of the gifted exceeded the 95th percentile rank. There were significant differences between the mothers and teachers with respect to the scores they gave the 300 third graders. Sixty-six third graders (22%) were found to be gifted in the area of learning; 45 (15%); 51 (17%); and 41 (13.7%) were identified as gifted in the areas of motivation, creativity, and leadership, respectively. Only 11 students were gifted in all four areas. The study concluded that the IQ score alone is **not** a sufficient **indicator** of the selected behavioral **characteristics**. Based upon the **analysis** and interpretation of the **data** and a comprehensive review of the related literature, a model program for gifted children in Kuwait was proposed.

Year: 1988

...were gifted in all four areas. The study concluded that the IQ score alone is **not** a sufficient **indicator** of the selected behavioral **characteristics**. Based upon the **analysis** and interpretation of the **data** and a comprehensive review of the related literature, a model program for gifted children in...

13/5,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 35) [Links](#)

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1002830 ORDER NO: AAD84-20074

COMPONENTS OF SELF-CARE ABILITY OF OLDER PERSONS WITH CHRONIC DISEASE

Author: HUNGELMANN, JOANN ANNA

Degree: D.N.

Year: 1984

Corporate Source/Institution: RUSH UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OF NURSING (0591)

Source: Volume 4506B of Dissertations Abstracts International.

PAGE 1731 . 150 PAGES

Descriptors: HEALTH SCIENCES, NURSING; GERONTOLOGY

Descriptor Codes: 0569; 0351

The concept of self-care is very applicable to the person with chronic disease because much of the health related self-care is performed by this individual in his or her home setting. For the elderly, among whom multiple chronic conditions commonly occur, self-care assumes even greater significance.

An extensive search of the literature revealed a lack of empirical research related to the identification of the components of self-care ability in relationship with health or illness. In response to the lack of reported research, the following research questions were developed: (a) What are the components of self-care ability, (b) What are the identifying characteristics of each component of self-care ability, and (c) How do the components of self-care ability interrelate in the real world situation?

Grounded theory methodology was used. Data were collected through participant observation and intensive interviews with older adults with chronic disease. The setting for the study consisted of several sites: residence complex for elderly; residences of elderly; chronic disease health food stores, park areas, pharmacies, rural setting, and wellness centers. A total of 36 intensive interviews was completed. Using constant comparative analysis and theoretical sampling, the data from the interviews and participant observation field notes were examined for the components of self-care ability, their indicators and the interrelationship of these in the lives of older adults with chronic disease.

The five components of self-care ability that emerged from the data are: self-esteem, valuing, problem-solving, knowledge, and belief system. **Analysis** of the **data** revealed the identifying **characteristics or indicators** of each component. The disease-related and health-related self-care behaviors reflecting the self-care ability of the older adult in relation to chronic disease were also identified.

The components of self-care ability interact with each other and with environmental factors throughout the individual's life-span through a basic social process: increasing self-care ability through patterning for success. The three stages of the process are: (a) acquiring, (b) integrating, and (c) patterning for success. A model depicts the four characteristics of the basic social process: (a) life-span development, (b) movement toward increased complexity, (c) unidirectionality, and (d) contextuality.

Year: 1984

...that emerged from the data are: self-esteem, valuing, problem-solving, knowledge, and belief system. **Analysis** of the **data** revealed the identifying **characteristics or indicators** of each component. The disease-related and health-related self-care behaviors reflecting the self...

13/5,K/6 (Item 1 from file: 8) [Links](#)

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Ei Compendex(R)

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0013200501 **E.I. COMPENDEX No:** 1994081329817

Pilot-symbol aided coherent M-ary PSK in frequency-selective fast Rayleigh fading channels

Liu, Chia-Liang; Feher, Kamilo

Corresp. Author/Affil: Liu, Chia-Liang: Univ of California, Davis, United States

IEEE Transactions on Communications (IEEE Trans Commun) **1994** 42/1 (54-62)

Publication Date: 19940101

Publisher: Publ by IEEE

CODEN: IECMB **ISSN:** 0090-6778

Item Identifier (DOI): [10.1109/26.275301](https://doi.org/10.1109/26.275301)

Document Type: Article; Journal **Record Type:** Abstract

Treatment: G; (General review); T; (Theoretical)

Language: English **Summary Language:** English

Number of References: 24

Pilot-symbol aided coherent M-ary PSK modems in digital cellular mobile radio systems are analyzed theoretically. The error-floors caused by the Doppler spread in a fast fading channel are removed in both flat and selective fading channels. However, the error-floors caused by the delay spread are lower-bounded by those that exist in the ideal coherent detection. The systems are modeled as frequency-selective fast Rayleigh fading channels, corrupted by co-channel interference (CCI) and additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN). In the proposed scheme, pilot symbols are inserted periodically to monitor the channel characteristics. The fading processes experienced by the pilot symbols are used to estimate those suffered by the **data symbols** using interpolation **or filtering**. The estimated fade **characteristics** are used to compensate the random phase variation caused by the Doppler spread, so that the signals can be demodulated coherently. The theoretical performances of the fade compensated coherent modems are evaluated. Our results show that the fade compensated coherent demodulation with the least redundancy achieves the same performance as the ideal differential detection in a fading channel. The performance approaches that of the ideal coherent demodulation as more redundancy is allowed. The pilot-symbol-insertion (PSI) scheme is also applicable to M-ary QAM modems and Rician channels. The residual frequency offset can also be compensated by the PSI technique.

Descriptors: Amplitude modulation; Cellular radio systems; Coding errors; Doppler effect ; Fading (radio); Frequency allocation; Interpolation; Modems; Redundancy; Signal detection; Signal filtering and prediction; White noise; *Communication channels (information theory)

Identifiers: Additive white Gaussian noise; Bit error rate; Cochannel interference; Frequency selective fast Rayleigh fading channels; Maximum a posteriori detector; Pilot symbol aided coherent M-ary PSK modems; Rician channels

Classification Codes:

711.1 (Electromagnetic Waves in Different Media)

716.1 (Information & Communication Theory)

716.3 (Radio Systems & Equipment)

731.3 (Specific Variables Control)

921.1 (Algebra)

922.2 (Mathematical Statistics)

1994

...fading processes experienced by the pilot symbols are used to estimate those suffered by the **data symbols** using interpolation **or filtering**. The estimated fade **characteristics** are used to compensate the random phase variation caused by the Doppler spread, so that...

Descriptors:

13/5,K/7 (Item 2 from file: 8) [Links](#)

Fulltext available through: [STIC Full Text Retrieval Options](#)

Ei Compendex(R)

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0011831065 **E.I. COMPENDEX No:** 1986070099710

SIMULATING VEHICULAR COLLISIONS.

Reed, Walter S.; Keskin, A. Taner; Sing, Clifford J.

Corresp. Author/Affil: Reed, Walter S.: Univ of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX,, USA, Univ of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, USA

Mechanical Engineering (Mech Eng) **1985** 107/10 (62-68)

Publication Date: 19851201

CODEN: MEENA **ISSN:** 0025-6501

Document Type: Article; Trade Journal **Record Type:** Abstract

Treatment: A; (Applications)

Language: English **Summary Language:** English

Vehicular collision analysis by simulation is a method by which information about the end-condition of the vehicles involved in a crash is used to determine what actually happened during the collision. The end conditions include the final resting positions of the vehicles involved, in addition to the nature and extent of the impact damage. Path information, which includes **marks or** possibly debris left by the vehicles as they progress through the collision sequence, is also used in the **analysis**. System **characteristics** and **data** acquisition are delta with in the article. The author presents the input **data, analysis** and display and claims that computer graphics can now help in simulating vehicular collisions.

Descriptors: COMPUTER GRAPHICS; DATA PROCESSING - Data Acquisition; *HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS

Identifiers: ANALYSIS AND DISPLAY; POST-IMPACT, IMPACT AND PRE-IMPACT; SITE GEOMETRY; SYSTEM CHARACTERISTICS; VEHICULAR COLLISION ANALYSIS

Classification Codes:

432 (Highway Transportation)

723 (Computer Software, Data Handling & Applications)

914 (Safety Engineering)

1985

...in addition to the nature and extent of the impact damage. Path information, which includes **marks or** possibly debris left by the vehicles as they progress through the collision sequence, is also used in the **analysis**. System **characteristics** and **data** acquisition are delta with in the article. The author presents the input **data**, **analysis** and display and claims that computer graphics can now help in simulating vehicular collisions.

Descriptors:

13/5,K/8 (Item 1 from file: 2) [Links](#)

INSPEC

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05777603

Title: Using descriptor classes in object-oriented systems

Author(s): Kitchel, S.W.; Martin, N.L.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci., Indiana Univ., Bloomington, IN, USA

Book Title: Technology of Object-Oriented Languages and Systems TOOLS 5. Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference

Inclusive Page Numbers: 167-78

Publisher: Prentice Hall, Engelwood Cliffs, NJ

Country of Publication: USA

Publication Date: 1991

Conference Title: Proceedings of TOOLS U.S. '91

Conference Date: 29 July-1 Aug. 1991

Conference Location: Santa Barbara, CA, USA

Editor(s): Korson, T.; Vaishnavi, V.; Meyer, B.

ISBN: 0 13 923178 1

Number of Pages: viii+485

Language: English

Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Producing tailorable software requires persistently storing information which was formerly embedded in the overall design, individual code modules **or** manual procedures. **Descriptors** are application-specific metadata designed to capture this kind of information. Adding descriptive **metadata** to the user **data** initially complicates **analysis**, design and implementation. Although an object-oriented approach to the entire development life cycle is a good way to manage this complexity, it is not without its pitfalls. Based on several experiences of this type, the authors discuss identifying descriptor classes and using them to enhance object oriented methodologies. At each step, the authors point out approaches which have proven successful as well as lessons learned from experience (16 refs.)

Subfile(s): C (Computing & Control Engineering)

Descriptors: abstract data types; object-oriented programming

Identifiers: descriptor classes; object-oriented systems; tailorable software; persistency; application-specific metadata; descriptive metadata; object-oriented approach; development life cycle

Classification Codes: C6110J (Object-oriented programming); C6120 (File organisation)

INSPEC Update Issue: 1994-039

Copyright: 1994, IEE

Abstract: ...requires persistently storing information which was formerly embedded in the overall design, individual code modules **or** manual procedures. **Descriptors** are application-specific metadata designed to capture this kind of information. Adding descriptive **metadata** to the user **data** initially complicates **analysis**, design and implementation. Although an object-oriented approach to the entire development life cycle is... (19910000)

13/5,K/9 (Item 2 from file: 2) [Links](#)

Fulltext available through: [STIC Full Text Retrieval Options](#)

INSPEC

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05679720

Title: Pilot-symbol aided coherent M-ary PSK in frequency-selective fast Rayleigh fading channels

Author(s): Chia-Liang Liu; Feher, K.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Electr. Eng. & Comput. Sci., California Univ., Davis, CA, USA

Journal: IEEE Transactions on Communications , vol.42 , no.1 , pp.54-62

Country of Publication: USA

Publication Date: Jan. 1994

ISSN: 0090-6778

CODEN: IECMBT

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0090-6778/94/\$04.00

Item Identifier (DOI): [10.1109/26.275301](#)

Language: English

Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical or Mathematical (T)

Abstract: Pilot-symbol aided coherent M-ary PSK modems in digital cellular mobile radio systems are analyzed theoretically. The error-floors caused by the Doppler spread in a fast fading channel are removed in both flat and selective

fading channels. However, the error-floors caused by the delay spread are lower-bounded by those that exist in the ideal coherent detection. The systems are modeled as frequency-selective fast Rayleigh fading channels, corrupted by co-channel interference (CCI) and additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN). In the proposed scheme, pilot symbols are inserted periodically to monitor the channel characteristics. The fading processes experienced by the pilot symbols are used to estimate those suffered by the **data symbols** using interpolation or filtering. The estimated fade **characteristics** are used to compensate the random phase variation caused by the Doppler spread, so that the signals can be demodulated coherently. The theoretical performances of the fade compensated coherent modems are evaluated. The results show that the fade compensated coherent demodulation with the least redundancy achieves the same performance as the ideal differential detection in a fading channel. The performance approaches that of the ideal coherent demodulation as more redundancy is allowed. The pilot-symbol-insertion (PSI) scheme is also applicable to M-ary QAM modems and Rician channels. The residual frequency offset can also be compensated by the PSI technique (24 refs.)

Subfile(s): B (Electrical & Electronic Engineering)

Descriptors: cellular radio; demodulation; digital radio systems; Doppler effect; fading; phase shift keying; radiofrequency interference; radiowave propagation; random noise; telecommunication channels; white noise

Identifiers: pilot-symbol aided coherent M-ary PSK; PSK modems; fast Rayleigh fading channels; frequency-selective fading; digital cellular mobile radio systems; error-floors; Doppler spread; flat fading channels; coherent detection; co-channel interference; additive white Gaussian noise; AWGN; pilot symbols; channel characteristics; data symbols; interpolation; filtering; fade characteristics; random phase variation; pilot-symbol-insertion; coherent demodulation; fade compensated coherent modems

Classification Codes: B6250F (Mobile radio systems); B5210C (Radiowave propagation); B6120 (Modulation and coding methods); B0240Z (Other topics in statistics); B5230 (Electromagnetic compatibility and interference)

INSPEC Update Issue: 1994-020

Copyright: 1994, IEE

Abstract: ...fading processes experienced by the pilot symbols are used to estimate those suffered by the **data symbols** using interpolation or filtering. The estimated fade **characteristics** are used to compensate the random phase variation caused by the Doppler spread, so that... (19940100)

13/5,K/10 (Item 1 from file: 6) [Links](#)

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NTIS

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2203687 **NTIS Accession Number:** PB2001-107860/XAB

Linking Uniform Crime Reporting Data to Other Datasets

Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington, DC.

Corporate Source Codes: 097076000

Report Number: NCJ-185233

May 2001 14p

Language: English

Journal Announcement: USGRDR0122

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NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

Country of Publication: United States

Since the 1930's the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program has collected data on crimes reported to the police and on arrests. These data come from State and local law enforcement agencies, and for the UCR the FBI developed its own agency identifiers. Most other Federal data collections, including the decennial census and the census of governments, use geocodes and government entity identifiers developed by the Census Bureau or by what is now the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST). Because the UCR and other data sources do **not** share place **identifiers**, **analysis** of crime **data** in conjunction with data from other sources has been difficult. To overcome this obstacle, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) have created a data file, the Law Enforcement Agency Identifiers Crosswalk, that lists agencies by the FBI's codes as well as the other major identifying standards in use today. This report describes this file and its uses. The file is available free of charge from the NACJD.

Descriptors: *Crimes; *Law enforcement; *Datasets; United States; Felons; Offenders; Criminals; Police; Data reporting

Identifiers: *Uniformed Crime Reporting Program; NTISJDOJP

Section Headings: 43D (Problem Solving Information for State and Local Governments--Police, Fire, and Emergency Services); 91C (Urban and Regional Technology and Development--Fire Services, Law Enforcement, and Criminal Justice); 88B (Library and Information Sciences--Information Systems)

...National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST). Because the UCR and other data sources do **not** share place **identifiers**, **analysis** of crime **data** in conjunction with data from other sources has been difficult. To overcome this obstacle, the...

Descriptors:

13/5,K/11 (Item 2 from file: 6) [Links](#)

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Multi-List System: Final Notes on a Study into Automatic Attribute Group Assignment

(Technical rept. no. 4)

Fossum, E. G. ; Kaskey, G. ; Miller, F. ; Mundt, D. F.
UNIVAC Blue Bell P

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Report Number: AFOSR-64 2477

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The report completes the analyses into the automatic attribute group assignment program of the Multi-List System. The array of attribute groups is subject to updating (adjustment) as new documents add new descriptor associations to the file. An **analysis** is made of the use of the **attribute** groups as a means of entry to 'lists' of documents having several **descriptors or descriptor** ranges in common. It is concluded that the technique is not an efficient method of list organization for a document retrieval application; in general, the objective of combining two or three exclusive descriptors into a 'super-key' cannot be achieved. Some of the data characteristics which a file must possess for this method to be efficient are described.

Descriptors: *SUBJECT INDEXING; CLASSIFICATION; CORRELATION TECHNIQUES; STATISTICAL ANALYSIS; SAMPLING; AUTOMATIC; WORD ASSOCIATION; COMPUTERS; INFORMATION RETRIEVAL

Identifiers: DESCRIPTORS; MULTI-LIST SYSTEMS

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Descriptors:

13/5,K/12 (Item 1 from file: 144) [Links](#)

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Pascal

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Tumor markers in the diagnosis of primary bladder cancer. A systematic review

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Journal: The Journal of urology,

2003, 169 (6)

1975-1982

ISSN: 0022-5347 CODEN: JOURAA Availability: INIST-2081;

354000118296200010

No. of Refs.: 51 ref.

Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)

Country of Publication: United States

Language: English

Purpose: We systematically reviewed the available evidence, and obtained and compared estimates of the sensitivity and specificity of cytology and the urine based markers bladder tumor antigen, BTA stat (Polymedco, Redmond, Washington), BTA TRAK (Polymedco), NMP22 (Matritech, Cambridge, Massachusetts), telomerase and fibrin degradation product in detecting primary bladder cancer. **Materials and Methods:** Studies on the diagnosis of primary bladder cancer published from 1990 through November 2001 in English and German were retrieved from MEDLINE and EMBASE data bases. In our research we included studies that evaluated 1 or more of the **markers**, used cystoscopy as the reference standard and allowed the construction of a 2x2 contingency table for a per patient **analysis**.

The **data** plus items on study and clinical **characteristics** were extracted by 2 observers. Sensitivity and specificity for each marker were estimated using a bivariate random effect meta-analysis. A multivariable analysis was performed to explain study variation. **Results:** A total of 42 studies were included in our review. Only 2 studies were available on fibrin degradation product, hence a meta-analysis was not possible. Cytology had the best specificity at 94% (95% CI: 90% to 96%). This figure was significantly better than that of the other markers except for telomerase (specificity 86% (71% to 94%)). Telomerase had the best

sensitivity (75% (71% to 79%)) but it was not significantly better than that of BTA stat (70% (66% to 74%)). Case control designs yielded lower values for sensitivity for the tumor markers cytology, bladder tumor antigen and BTA stat. Conclusions: Cytology has the best specificity and telomerase the best sensitivity. However, none of the markers studied here is sensitive enough to be recommended for daily routine.

English Descriptors: Malignant tumor; Urinary bladder; Primitive; Diagnosis ; Tumor marker; Comparative study; Sensitivity; Specificity; Cytology; Urine; Tumor specific antigen; Telomerase; Biological marker; Review; Human

Broad Descriptors: Enzyme; Urinary system disease; Urinary tract disease; Bladder disease; Enzyme; Appareil urinaire pathologie; Voie urinaire pathologie; Vessie pathologie; Enzima; Aparato urinario patologia; Via urinaria patologia; Vejiga patologia

French Descriptors: Tumeur maligne; Vessie urinaire; Primitif; Diagnostic; Marqueur tumoral; Etude comparative; Sensibilite; Specificite; Cytologie; Urine; Antigene specifique tumeur; Telomerase; Marqueur biologique; Article synthese; Homme

Classification Codes: 002B14D02

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2003

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13/5,K/13 (Item 1 from file: 34) [Links](#)

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SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

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06653796 **Genuine Article#**: ZH351 **Number of References**: 28

Bacterial phylogeny based on comparative sequence analysis

Author: Ludwig W (REPRINT) ; Strunk O; Klugbauer S; Klugbauer N; Weizenegger M; Neumaier J; Bachleitner M; Schleifer KH

Corporate Source: TECH UNIV MUNICH,LEHRSTUHL MIKROBIOL, ARCSSTR 21/D-80290 MUNICH//GERMANY/ (REPRINT)

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Journal Subject Category: BIOCHEMICAL RESEARCH METHODS; CHEMISTRY, ANALYTICAL

Abstract: Comparative sequence analysis of small subunit rRNA is currently one of the most important methods for the elucidation of bacterial phylogeny as well as bacterial identification. Phylogenetic investigations targeting alternative phylogenetic markers such as large subunit rRNA, elongation factors, and ATPases have shown that 16S rRNA-based trees reflect the history of the corresponding organisms globally. However, in comparison with three to four billion years of evolution the phylogenetic information content of these markers is limited. Consequently, the limited resolution power of the marker molecules allows only a spot check of the evolutionary history of microorganisms. This is often indicated by locally different topologies of trees based on different **markers**, data sets **or** the application of different treeing approaches. Sequence peculiarities as well as methods and **parameters** for **data analysis** were studied with respect to their effects on the results of phylogenetic investigations. It is shown that only careful **data analysis** starting with a proper alignment, followed by the analysis of positional variability, rates and character of change, testing various data selections, applying alternative treeing methods and, finally, performing confidence tests, allows reasonable utilization of the limited phylogenetic information.

Descriptors--Author Keywords: ATPase ; bacteria ; sequence data analysis ; elongation factor Tu ; phylogeny ; tree reconstruction

Identifiers-- KeyWord Plus(R): 23S RIBOSOMAL-RNA; 16S; EVOLUTION; PROBE; GENES

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Journal: , 1998

Abstract: ...of microorganisms. This is often indicated by locally different topologies of trees based on different **markers**, data sets **or** the application of different treeing approaches. Sequence peculiarities as well as methods and **parameters** for **data analysis** were studied with respect to their effects on the results of phylogenetic investigations. It is shown that only careful **data analysis** starting with a proper alignment, followed by the analysis of positional variability, rates and character...

Identifiers--

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